Polit. Pamphlets vol 98. k

THE DEFECTION

Farther CONSIDER'D,

WHEREIN THE

RESIGNERS,

As ſome would have them ſtil'd,

Are really *DESERTERS.*

But when the Righteous turneth away from his Righteouſneſs, and committeth Iniquity, and doth according to all the Abominations that the wicked Man doth, Shall he live? All his Righteouſneſs that he hath done, ſhall not be mentioned: In his Treſpaſs that he hath treſpaſſed, and in his Sin that he hath ſinned, in them ſhall he die, *Ezek.* 18. 24.

LONDON:

Printed, and Sold by WILLIAM BOREHAM, at the *Angel* in *Pater-Noſter-Row.* 1718.

(Price 6 *d.*)

THE DEFECTION

Farther CONSIDER'D, *&c.*

AFTER what has been offer'd with ſuch Force of Reaſoning, and ſo pungent, in the Affair of the Defection, one would have thought there ſhould have been no need of a Rejoynder; neither would it have been neceſſary to have added any thing to what has been ſaid, if the Tory Party had not muſtred up, not the Spirit of their Party only, but all the little Argument and Rhetorick

rick their Cauſe will bear, to oppoſe the Power of that Truth which touches ſo ſenſibly the new Converts they have lately made, and who they are very much concern'd to defend.

They are angry that the firſt Part of this Work falls upon the *DESERTERS*; (ſo we ſhall call thoſe they would have us call *Reſigners:*) They are it ſeems, very much diſpleaſed, That what they call *Reſigning*, ſhould be accounted Criminal: Nay, their Defence, or Vindication of thoſe Men, is little more than a bare pretending, That the *Reſigning* Poſts of Honour and Profit is no Crime; and many Words they crowd upon us to prove, That in all Ages it has been, and ought to be allow'd to Miniſters of State, to reſign their Employments, *&c.* all which may be granted them, without the leaſt Impeachment of any Thing that has yet been ſaid againſt the *Defection*, &c. for we muſt be allow'd, and it is a Juſtice abſolutely neceſſary to this Argument, That there is a great, and juſt Difference between *Reſigning* and *Deſerting*; and it is for this Reaſon, That we cannot allow the Term *Reſigners* to thoſe Perſons, but muſt inſiſt upon that of *DESERTERS*; repelling thereby all

that

that is or can be alledg'd in their Vindication as *Reſigners.*

Reſigning a Place of Profit, and a Poſt of Honour, may no queſtion, and is, and muſt be allowed to all Miniſters of State, or Servants to the Adminiſtration, otherwiſe they would have fewer Privileges than other Men. Nor are the Objections on which ſuch Men *reſign* concerned in the Queſtion before us at all; But then it is ſuppoſed, that the Men, albeit they may *reſign* their Employments, retain yet a ſenſe of their Duty, and ſincerely cleave to the Intereſt which they ſerved before they *reſigned* the Service; they do not Change the Intereſt; they quit the Employment, but not the Maſter.

But when Men *reſign* the Place, and abandon the Intereſt; change the Maſter, and go over to his Enemy: When they entertain a contrary Correſpondence, herd with the Party which before they abhorred, and not only change Maſters, but change Sides; this can no more be call'd *Reſigning*, but is the worſt and baſeſt kind of DESERTING: Nay, this is ſo far from a bare Reſigning, that it is Betraying an Office; and therefore if the Vindicators of thoſe Men cannot make it appear, that they are not *Deſerters*, in the

Senſe

Senſe of the Word, as Explained above, it is in vain, and to no manner of purpoſe for them to Inſinuate, that they are *Reſigners* only, and to cover their Crimes with the pretence of their ſelf-denial.

When we ſee Men uſing all manner of Subtilties and Art to keep themſelves in, tho' during the latter part of their Service they viſibly acted in a differing manner from what they did at firſt, and diſcourag'd in many things the very Meaſures they formerly recommended, and cry'd down at laſt the Perſons they cry'd up before; after this, and a long ſtruggle to Impoſe their new Meaſures on thoſe who keeping to former Principles could not comply with them; when, I ſay, we ſhall ſee theſe Men *reſign* or lay down their Employments, not being able to obtain their Ends; and then, as ſoon as they are out, face round, and go over to the Enemy, Vote with them, Concert Meaſures with them, Herd with them on all Occaſions, and aſſiſt the ſaid Enemy in the oppoſition they make to the Government, and Perſonal Intereſt of the King their Maſter; ſhall theſe be Complemented with the ſoft Name of *Religion*? Are not theſe DESERTERS with a Witneſs, and the worſt ſort of Deſerters too? Do they not at the ſame time that

that they Reſign the Poſt, deſert the Intereſt which they were before ingaged in, and engaged by Duty to Support? Do they not Deſert the Maſter they ſerv'd, and on whoſe Bounty they fed ſo long? What do theſe Men mean by Calling upon us to prove the miſmanagement of themſelves in their Truſt? Is it not enough Proof to prove that they were Hypocrites? And is not this ſufficiently proved by the Conſequence of their Conduct, and by their going over to that wretched Party which they themſelves formerly ſpoke of with ſo much Abhorrence and Contempt? Is not this a Proof of the hypocriſie of their former Conduct.?

One of the pretended Anſwerers of the Defection Conſider'd, makes a great Pother about the Author not having done Juſtice to the *former Merit*, of theſe Men, forgetting their former Services, and trampling upon the Sufferings which they went thro' for adhering to the Houſe of *Hanover*, during the miſmanagement of the former Reign; for my part, I am of Opinion they have a great deal of Juſtice done them, if all thoſe Services and Sufferings are never more remembred, or ſo much as ſpoken of but with Deteſtation, as being the Cover'd Tranſactions of ſecret deſigning Hypocrites only

only, who therein acted their meer private Views, and push'd at that Self-Interest which they found they could not carry on any other way; for those secret Ends alone they may be supposed to have acted then, as it is apparent they have done since: Nor is this an unjust Censure, seeing we find the same suffering Zealots, who set up for Patriots against that wicked Generation, run upon the File, and come back even to the same Party who they then had opposed, and this as soon as ever they found that their Dearer Interest was not to be pushed on to the full Satisfaction of a Voracious Appetite.

To reproach us with Trampling on the Merit of these mens Services is the highest Injustice, because their present Conduct gives us great, and, I must say, I think sufficient Reason to say, that their past Services, however useful in themselves, had no real Merit in them, being founded upon corrupt Principles, and aim'd at corrupt Ends.

Much might be said to this demand of past Merit from the very Nature and Manner of those Services, but more from the Man himself performing them; and he has taken so much pains by his subsequent Conduct

duct to Explain the Merit of his former, that if Mr. *R* —— *W* —— may be believed, he was always the ſame *R* —— *W* —— that he is now, always acted upon the ſame predominate Principles of private Intereſt, ſo that to him might be appropriated that well known ſaying of the famous Lord *Rocheſter* to his abandon'd Miſtreſs:

In my dear ſelf I Center every thing:
My God, my Friend, my Miſtreſs, and my King.

Wherefore I affirm, That it is moſt juſt to deal with ſuch Men, as they pretend we do with him, and to quit ſcores with them upon all the Claim of their former pretence of Merit; and I go back to the Text quoted in my Title for a Rule by which to prove the Juſtice of this Uſage: *Ezek.* 18. 24. *When the Righteous turneth away from his Righteouſneſs, and committeth Iniquity, and doth according to all the Abominations that the wicked Man doth, ſhall he live? All his Righteouſneſs that he hath done ſhall not be mentioned: In his treſpaſs that he hath treſpaſſed, and in his ſin that he hath ſinned, in them ſhall he die.*

And wherefore, do theſe Men pretend to tell us of the Merit of their paſt Services;

let us deal with them as they deal with their Maſter, *Lex Talinice* ; Had not the King deſerv'd well of them ? Had not his Majeſty diſtinguiſh'd them by his Favours, honoured them with his Confidence, entruſted them with his moſt ſecret Services and Councils ? And can theſe Men fly in the Face of, and put Contempt upon all his Majeſty's paſt Favours ? Can they trample upon the Merit of all that their Sovereign has been to them, and done for them, and then tell us of not doing Juſtice to their paſt Merit ? With what Juſtice could they pretend to abuſe the Goodneſs of their Beneficent Prince, who had not only been their Bountiful Maſter, but their Patron, their Benefactor ; a Prince that took them into his Boſom upon the unhappy Miſtake of their being the ſincere Servants of his Intereſt, and faithful Friends of his Perſon and Family ; that remembred their Sufferings, the vigorous Oppoſition they had made, and Zeal which they appear'd to act with againſt the *Jacobite* projected Ruin of the former Times, and little thought that any ſecret Views could lurk under ſo much appearing Affection ; little thought that ſelf was at the Bottom of it all, and that they could turn with the ſame fury, and on pretence of the ſame Zeal, even againſt King *George*,

and

and the Houſe of *Hanover*, whenever it was for their Turn, or whenever that dearer Intereſt which they always reſerv'd an Attachment to, ſhould come in the way of their Fidelity.

Can theſe Men, I ſay, who can without ſenſe of Gratitude, treat thus a Prince who behaved to them in ſuch a manner as this, Complain of Ingratitude and Injuſtice, in not having a due Remembrance preſerved in our Minds for their paſt Merit? for my part I muſt declare it to be juſt, by the Scripture Rule quoted above, Merit dies when the Principle decays, much more where there is Reaſon to believe there never was any Principle upon which all theſe Actions which claim our Remembrance were performed, but ſuch as would at another Occaſion, and now does lead the ſame Men to the moſt abominable Actions, deſtructive to the Intereſt which they eſpouſed before.

It is too apparent, That this has been the Caſe here, and therefore I muſt inſiſt upon it, that the Righteouſneſs of theſe righteous Men (if they muſt have been once thought ſuch) is not to be remembred: They have Cancell'd all that Obligation, not only by their ſubſequet Conduct, which is deteſta-

ble to the laſt degree, but by giving us good Reaſon without any breach of Charity to believe they had no Righteouſneſs before, but that it was all Grimace and a double Face, a Countenance put on to Diſguiſe that ſelfiſh Foundation on which we too plainly ſee all was perform'd.

Again, they give us juſt Ground to treat them in this very manner, I mean of ſuggeſting their Hypocriſie by the ſame Rule of Retalliation, ſeeing they treat the Government, the preſent Miniſtry, nay, their Royal Maſter with the very ſame. If they will have one be call'd Injuſtice and Ungratitude, what muſt we call the other then, while they fill the World with their Inſinuations and Suggeſtions of things which they pretend are too great to name, at the ſame time thinking thereby to deface the Memory of the Great and Glorious Actions of thoſe they have Deſerted, and raze them out of the Hearts of the People of the Nation, whoſe Minds they are now diligently preparing for Diſaffection, Treaſon, and perhaps in the end Confuſion and Rebellion.

Where is the Juſtice of all thoſe Undutiful Inuendoes, thoſe ſcurrillous Reproaches, and of that Contempt with which they Deſerted?

ſerted? Are not their Mouths full of the courſeſt Reflections, the moſt unmannerly Inſinuations; even unmanly Ones againſt the Perſon of their late Munificent and Gracious Maſter; even Language worſe than that for which they themſelves have caus'd many a leſs guilty Offender to be ſcourg'd thro' the Streets.

Muſt the Merit of paſs'd Services be thruſt in our Mouths, to prevent the juſt Cenſures which ſuch Conduct extorts from us; and muſt we not be allow'd to ſhew our Reſentment of the ill Conduct of theſe Men, becauſe we had once a better Opinion of them, whether it was that they merited our better Opinion at that Time, or that we were only deceiv'd into a Belief of it, by the Subtilty of their Behaviour.

It is an unreaſonable Thing, and what no wiſe Prince in the World would ever ſuffer, That Men who had deſerv'd well of their Sovereign, and of their Country, ſhould therefore be allow'd to act undutifully afterward, and claim Impunity from the Merit of paſt Services. Hiſtory is full of greater Heroes than ever *R*—— *W*—— can pretend to be, in the Service of their Prince,

Prince, who have been led to Execution for their Undutiful Behaviour to the ſame Princes, with all the Trophies of their former Services hanging, as we may ſay, about their Necks: *Henry* IV. of *France*, a wiſe ſagacious Prince, was never reproach'd with Ingratitude, for putting to Death the Mareſchal de *Byron*, who had been the Head of all his former Atchievments, had follow'd all his Fortunes, had fought in Threeſcore and Eight Battles and Skirmiſhes for him; and in a Word, had been the great Inſtrument both by his Courage and Councils, of ſetting him upon the Throne; but afterwards growing intollerable to him by his Pride, his Avarice, and his Inſolence, *The three Individual Graces of the Character of the Perſon who I am now ſpeaking of*; firſt fell into Faction, and to ſupport that, into Treaſon, and loſt his Head unpitied; not becauſe of his Offence, for the generous King could have pardon'd that, in Gratitude to his former Services; and would have done ſo, but for the unſufferable Pride of reproaching his Prince with Injuſtice to his *former Merit*; and believing that his having lifted him up to the Throne by his Fidelity and Bravery, gave him a Right to pull him down again by his Treaſon and Inſolence,

lence, when his Pride and Avarice were not ſatisfy'd with the Reward which the King thought ſufficient for both.

Our own Hiſtories afford us many Inſtances of the like Conduct, when Subjects valuing themſelves upon Services perform'd, are pleas'd to take Offence at their Maſter's, and think themſelves not ſufficiently rewarded, unleſs they can govern the Prince, who by their Aſſiſtance had the Power of Government ſecur'd to them; as if being Inſtrumental to the Eſtabliſh'd Government, gave them a Right of excepting themſelves from being ſubject; or they claim'd the Directorſhip of their Prince, becauſe their Prince claim'd their Aſſiſtance: Indeed, if the King had no juſt Claim to the Crown, thoſe that aſſiſted the Uſurpation might claim a Partnerſhip in the Authority; but where the Right is indiſputable, the Fidelity of the Servant merits Acknowledgment indeed, but cannot cancel his Allegiance, or vacate the Obligation of Duty as a Subject: This was the Caſe of the great Earl of *Warwick*, in the Reign of *Edward* IV. who was call'd the King making Earl of *Warwick* who having twice by his Fidelity, Intereſt and Valour, gain'd the Crown to the Houſe

of

of *York*; being afterwards diſguſted by the King, took up Arms againſt him, and having taken him Priſoner by Surprize, upbraided him with Ingratitude, in the Caſe of a Slight put upon him; and reproach'd him with his (*Warwick*) having put the Crown upon his Head; adding, That it was in his Power to pull it off again: His Words as they are handed down to us in Hiſtory, are, "That it was now both in "his Power and Reſolution, to plain that "Mountain which he had rais'd, and to "elevate the Valley of King *Henry*'s For-"tune to the Throne he once poſſeſs'd", See *Echard*'s Hiſt. Eng. Fol. 529.

The brave Prince having afterwards made his Eſcape from the Hands of his ſaid Rebel Subject, the Earl of *Warwick*, came to a Friendly Conference with him; the Earl repeating Inſulting Language, the King turning to thoſe about him ſpoke calmly thus, "It is true, Our Couſin, *the* "*Earl of* Warwick *did ſet the Crown upon* "*my Head, and for that, I could Pardon him* "*any Thing, but his Threatning to pull it off* "*again: He ſet the Crown upon my Head,* "*in which he acted the Part of a brave* "*Knight, and a faithful Friend: But it* "*was my own Crown he ſet upon my Head;*

"*if*

" *if it hod been his Crown, and he had taken*
" *it off from his own Head, and ſet it upon*
" *mine, he might have ſaid he would pull*
" *it off again, and I would have born it with*
" *Patience; but as my Right is acknowledg'd*
" *by himſelf, in ſetting me on the Throne;*
" *by his Threatning to pull me down, he is*
" *become a Rebel and a Traytor, and I ſwear*
" *by God, and my Sword, he ſhall die.*

This Principle was certainly juſt in the King; nor was he ungrateful at all in it to the Earl of *Warwick*; and Heaven ratify'd the Sentence; for the Earl was overthrown, and kill'd in the great Battle at *Gladmore* by *Barnet*, the Merit of his former Services being all juſtly buried, and loſt in the Crime of his Inſolence and Rebellion.

From him we come to the Earl of *Eſſex*, in the Reign of that truly wiſe and glorious Queen *Elizabeth*; none of the *R*——*W*——'s, or other Pretenders to Merit, in the Queſtion beſore us, can pretend to Merit equal, or to an Intereſt beyond this Noble Perſon, in the Favour and Affection of their Sovereign; yet his invincible Arrogance was his Deſtruction, and the Politick Princeſs was oblig'd to put to Death a Man

who made uſe of the Merit, which before made him dear to the Queen, to render himſelf now formidable and terrible to her; hurried on thus to the Block by his own Pride, and the valuing himſelf upon former Merit, That Merit was his Deſtruction, and he likewiſe fell unlamented.

I might give them many ſuch Inſtances in Hiſtory; but theſe may be ſufficient to give them fair Notice how dangerous it is for Subjects to over-rate their own Services; and how needful it is that ſuch ſhould be put in Mind, That as all their Services were their Duty, and no more; ſo to reproach their Sovereign with their Services, is to forfeit the Merit of them: No Man loves to be always told how much he is under Obligations to his Inferiors, and eſpecially to be upbraided with not being able ever to requite them: But this to a Sovereign! To whom all thoſe Services are really no other than Duty, and a Debt, which they muſt have deſerv'd the Gallows if they had not paid! This aggravates the Offence, and renders the Perſon a Criminal: His Services formerly done, merit only to be forgotten, and himſelf to be puniſhed.

We

We have ſeen in frequent Examples, how Arrogant the good Fortune of having ſerv'd the Sovereign beyond the ordinary Rate, has made the Perſon ſo ſerving; and how often that Arrogance has been the Ruin of the Perſon: I remember but one Example of Modeſty, in the like Caſe, and that is the old Duke of *Albemarle*, otherwiſe call'd General *Monk*; and I recommend to theſe Gentlemen to take Warning by the others; for without queſtion, the Conduct of ſome People has been ſuch, their Behaviour ſo diſobliging, and their Arrogance ſo Criminal, That if Juſtice ſhould take hold of them, as they may with much Reaſon expect, they would go unpitied to the Scaffold, with all the Hiſtories of their good Deeds, and the Merit of their paſt Services hung about their Necks; I believe indeed very few would pity them.

Their Conduct ſeems to ſignify to the World, That they had ſuch a Dependance upon their own Uſefulneſs, that they arrogantly enough concluded, His Majeſty's Affairs could not go forward without them; and that none were equally qualified to carry on the Adminiſtration (*viz.*)

That none but they could ſupport the Publick Credit, ſtruggle with the Publick Debts, hold the Ballance between the two Parties, and ſuch like nice Things as theſe; but that upon their Reſigning, all thoſe Things would be left to run into Confuſion; or elſe that by their numerous Friends they could turn the Scale in Parliament, and in all Popular Elections, againſt the Intereſt which they thought vainly enough themſelves were the Pillars of.

If theſe were the Schemes they had laid, How monſtrous muſt be the Opinion they had entertain'd of their own Merit! And how Ignorant muſt they be, *blinded by the Pride of their own Performances*, of the true State of the Publick Affairs! Much of this Ignorance, I confeſs, ſeems to be owing to the Flatteries of their Creatures, and the Numbers of thoſe who hover'd daily about them for Advancements, and Profits; the Spoils of the Court; which it lay too much in their Power to diſpence among their Favourites: But if they were weak enough to think that theſe would not in the very next turn pay the ſame Homage to thoſe who came after, without any reſpect to the Cauſe or Party they eſpous'd, and eying only the Hopes of Profit; then thoſe

Men

Men were infatuated beyond the uſual Degree of common Senſe, and they deſerve both our Pity and Contempt.

Qui Jupiter Vult Perdere hos dementat.

Nothing can be more Arrogant in the Caſe before us, than to hear ſome People call upon us, to tell them any of the Miſcarriages of theſe Men during the Time of their Management, as if they muſt neceſſarily be innocent, and muſt be ſpotleſs Managers before, becauſe we found no Fault in their Adminiſtration. Let me ask ſuch, if the bloody Aſſaſſinators, called in thoſe days *Ruffians*, and thoſe who laid the Schemes of the Nations Deſtruction in the Maſſacres, and other Miſchiefs of the Popiſh Plot, in 1678, were not all of them as apparently Innocent as other Men, till the whole Frame and Machine was expoſed. Plots are no Plots till they are diſcovered, and the deeming theſe Men faithful till they Deſerted, becauſe till then we did not ſee into their Conduct, is no more than may be ſaid for any Deceiver; it is enough that the Conſequences diſcover the Cauſes that their ſubſequent Conduct proves what their antecedent Conduct aim'd at.

If Men having deſerted a Cauſe and a Service which they once appeared zealouſly and heartily engaged in, ſhall not only quit the ſerving that Intereſt, but apparently Arm againſt it, join with thoſe who (*honeſter Men*) avowedly and openly oppos'd it, ſhall it be deemed any want of Juſtice, or any Breach of Charity, to ſay of ſuch, that they wanted Sincerity in all that they acted before? or ſhall it be thought ſevere, to ſay ſuch Men can never, without the greateſt Imprudence, and indeed hazard of the Publick Safety, be Employ'd or Entruſted again?

Nothing can more readily lead us to diſcover the Reaſon and Nature of the Deſertion now in debate, than the fiery Diſpoſitions of the Perſons pointed at; their Ambition, their known Avarice, their Impatience of Contempt, and the many Examples they have given us of their deep Reſentment in all Caſes where they have met with the leaſt Repulſe; *Guiccardine* lays it down among his Aphoriſms, That fiery Spirits are apter for Innovation than Adminiſtration, and are always moſt Dangerous to a State.

If

If even when we thought beſt of theſe Men, we yet thought that their Heat and their Paſſion was their Infirmity, only that it was borne with, on Account of their Sincerity and Good-meaning. What muſt be ſaid of thoſe Infirmities when we have good reaſon to think all the Sincerity and Goodneſs which we hoped was at the bottom is flown away, and that a meer deſigning, projecting Ambition has been the *primum Mobile* of all their Schemes even from the beginning.

If we may ſuggeſt without Impeachment of our Charity, that it is their Principle to act the *Whigg*, or act the *Tory* alternately, as their Intereſt and Paſſions guide them. We muſt be allowed that it is not eaſy to know in which of the Two they act ſincerely; which is Nature, and which is Art; ſince it is undeniable, that both cannot be ſincerely acted by the ſame Hand, unleſs being true to the Main Point, (*viz.*) SELF, as above, is to be called Sincerity.

The Anſwerers to theſe Objections would fain inſinuate all the fine Things to be due to theſe Men, which have been due to thoſe that

that have reſigned Great Poſts rather than ſubmit to ſuch Things as have ſhock'd their Principles, and been inconſiſtent with Men of Honour to comply with : And it is a wonder we had not the Liſt put upon us of all thoſe Gentlemen who reſign'd in the Time of the Revolution. For my part, I think the difference is juſt as wide as North is from South ; for why have they not told us then, what Things were required of them, which in Honour and Conſcience they could not comply with ? Had they done this, the Honourable Title of *Reſigners* ſhould not have been Diſputed with them ; but till they do it, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that they are DESERTERS, and nothing leſs or more.

I do believe, and if it be Claim'd, will not refuſe to grant, That many Things might be deny'd them that they had a Front to expect, I mean in the Matter of the abſolute Authority, which, as they aſſum'd without any Reaſons given, was not ſo eaſily obtained as they expected ; I do believe their ſingle Opinion (reſerving their Reaſons in Petto, not being fit indeed to be made known) did not paſs in every Caſe ſo readily as they expected, or at leaſt as they deſired ; I do believe the diſpoſing of ſome Publick Things might

might pass beside them, and the King might see reason to oblige and reward some of his faithful Servants in a manner not agreeing with the received Maxim of their Conduct, (*viz.*) *of making Hay while the Sun shin'd*. Lastly, I do believe that they were really Chagrine at the seeing any Thing go besides them: But after all, I do not believe that any of all those Things were the true Reason of their Deserting.

If a Great Officer finds his Intereſt decline, the Eſteem he was in with his Maſter leſſen, his Friends fall off, and his Oppoſers riſe upon him, he muſt be Maſter of very little Penetration, if he does not foreſee his Fall approaching; for there is but very little difference between a Miniſter of State loſing his Credit and loſing his Place: Many ſuch *reſign* to anticipate their Enemies, and prevent their Diſgrace, and tis a lenety in the Prince to let them fall ſo ſoftly: But is it not call'd Deſerting in a Souldier, when having committed an Offence, he quits the Service to avoid the Court Marſhal? eſpecially if he goes over to the Enemy, and carries Arms againſt his former General; ſuch are generally Proſcribed with Beat of Drum, and Executed in Effigy, and are counted the moſt inexcuſable of all Deſerters.

There is another Caſe wherein Miniſters of State frequently Reſign, without Meriting any of the Praiſes which theſe Vindicators give their Heroes; and this is when they foreſee they ſhall be Diſgraced, and turn'd out, whether they lay down or not; this indeed is the only Caſe wherein it may be ſaid, that the Men we ſpeak of may be, called *Reſigners*. But as this could not be till their Conduct had diſcovered it ſelf, and that his Majeſty, who had before thought them faithful and uſeful, had ſeen Reaſon to think them otherwiſe, and to find that his Service had no more Occaſion for them; thoſe very Diſcoveries of their Conduct denominate them DESERTERS in the Abſtract; for had they not firſt Deſerted his Majeſty's Intereſt, they would not have had any Occaſion given them to have Reſigned their Employments, ſeeing it is not often that the preſent Government can be ſaid to have declined the Service of any that have been faithful and true to the Publick Intereſt.

To go back then to the Word *Reſigning*, which their Vindicators are ſo willing to fix for them, is Mr. *R* —— *W* —— ſo little known to theſe Men, as to think that he would

would Reſign a Poſt of ſuch Eminent Advantage, Profit, and Honour, if he could have kept it! Or if they would pretend then in his Favour, that he could not keep it with Satisfaction; or, as was impudently ſaid by another Reſigner, Without ſo much as nameing the Particulars, *that he had ſerv'd as long as a Man of Honour could ſerve.* Does any Man pretend to ſay for Mr. *R——— W———*, that he is a Man of ſo much Temper and Moderation, ſo Friendly to the Miniſtry in Being, or ſo Tender of the Reputation of other People, that he witholds (in meer reſpect) giving a Publick Account of the Reaſons why he could not ſerve: That he declines telling the World what Things were impoſed upon him, or like to be impoſed upon him, which he could not in Honour comply with.

To ſay he can do this, and does it not, is not only liable to Exception, but if it were granted him, loads him with being Malicious, becauſe it Implies ſomething worſe than would otherwiſe be ſuggeſted; and merits to have a Law made upon him to oblige him to give an Account of the true Reaſons why he left the Publick Service, or to be treated as a Deſerter of of his Duty, and as a Defamer of his Maſter, the King;

of whom this I may ſay without offence, that His Majeſty has deſerv'd better Uſage from him.

Theſe Things reſolve the whole Queſtion into a narrow Compaſs, and it is for this reaſon that I have ſo far argued them, (*viz.*) that for ought yet appears in all the Anſwers and Vindications publiſhed either by or for theſe Men, the Charge laid ſo fairly againſt them in the firſt part of this Work, (*viz.*) the *Defection Conſider'd*, is ſtill the Charge againſt them, and nothing has been offer'd to refute it, (*viz.*) [that the creating Diviſions in the Adminiſtration in order to preſerve in themſelves the Superiority of Management, ſeems to be their Buſineſs *before* their DESERTING]; and the Diſtreſſing the King's Affairs by the numbers of their Party, and by their apparent Joining with the Enemy, ſo that the Government might be oblig'd to call them back again, and take them with their numerous Dependencies *in again* upon their own Terms, ſeems to have been their Buſineſs *ſince* their DESERTING.

Such are the curſed Principles of the Polititians of this Age; and though it muſt be confeſs'd it is ſurpriſing to ſee Men fall into ſuch

ſuch Things, who to all our thinking, had acted ſo ſincerely before, and had carried their Outſide to ſuch a Length, as to deceive the very Elect; yet how may we now ſay, as *Ned Coleman* ſaid at the Gallows, *There is no Truth in Man.*

In this ſhort Scheme, How much of theſe Mens Inſide Conduct may we diſcover! And how little then to the Purpoſe have all the verboſe Speculations of the Writers in their Behalf ſaid to repel this Charge! If this be not the true State of the Caſe, How c mes it to paſs that theſe Men are ſince found in the Meaſures of the High-Party; and as was noted in the firſt Part of this Work, in a cloſe Confederacy with thoſe, who they had thought fit before to treat with the Methods due to a Criminal! If entring into a League with the Heads of the Diſaffected Party; if joyning with any Sort of Men, how juſtly ſoever ſuſpected, even of Treaſon and Rebellion, confirms what is here advanc'd, Why have not the Anſwerers and Vindicators of theſe Men clear'd their Conduct in this Point? If thwarting all the King's Buſineſs, joyning in the Attack made, nay, even themſelves forming the Attacks made upon the King's Servants,

vants, of the greateſt and moſt unſpotted Chraracters; ſuggeſting Frauds and Corruptions, and endeavouring to Harangue the People into Jealouſies and Uneaſineſſes, denominates them Deſerters from the King's Intereſt; then let their Conduct be examin'd, and brought to the Touch-Stone, that we may know by what theſe Men are to be eſteem'd; and by what Denomination of Party we are to ſpeak of them: If declining their Zeal for the *Whiggs*, as a Party, and joyning with the *Tories* in their Votes, in their Intereſt, in their Meaſures, will not denominate a profeſs'd *Whigg* to be a Deſerter, and entitle us to ſtile him a *Tory*, or a Renegado, then we muſt get ſome new Word for *Turncoat*, and muſt even ſpeak a Language which no honeſt Men will underſtand.

By their Works you ſhall know them: If theſe Men had only reſign'd their Places, as much Pains is taken to perſuade the World into a Belief of, Why do we not ſee them acting the ſame diſintereſted Patriots to the good of their Country, and the *Hanover* Intereſt, as it is boaſted for them, they did, before there was a King *George* here to reward and advance them? Why have they not appear'd as vigorous againſt High-Flying

ing Principles and Parties now, as ever they did before, and as forward to puſh on the King's Buſineſs now, as they were when they were paid for it: This had been indeed to entitle them to the Name of *Reſigners*, and they would have at leaſt preſerv'd the Name of honeſt Men, the Fame of Patriots to their Country, and of Men who valu'd the Welfare of the Conſtitution, and the Proſperity of their Country, tho' they could no longer reap the Profit of it; and of Men that loved King *George*, tho' they could no longer ſhare of his Bounty.

This would have put Mankind upon enquiring, What ſhould be the Reaſon why theſe Men reſign'd? or, Why ſuch Men as theſe were turn'd-out; the People would have been apt to conclude, there was ſomething more in it than the Publick was made acquainted with; for no Government gains in the Opinion of the common People, by parting with honeſt Men, and the Credit of the Men being untainted, the Credit of the Government muſt have ſuffer'd in Proportion.

Naſcitur ex Socio qui non dignoſcitur ex ſe.

If they are aſſociated with *Tories*, and if *Tories*, *DESETERS*; nothing can remove them from the Scandal, if they do not remove themſelves from the Party.

The ſcurrillous Language with which the Vindicators attack the Author of the *Defection conſider'd*, merits no Notice; the Pamphlet Writers of this Town have long ſince learned to quit themſelves of the load of their Education, and being Friends to Liberty, abhorr the Slavery of good Manners; but they alſo have an Excuſe here, which in Pity to thoſe that are hir'd to ſay ſomething, and muſt not loſe their Pay, I am willing to allow them; and that is what Mr. *Dryden* ſays of the whole Rhiming Society, *(viz.)*

——— *Diſputants when Reaſons fail,*
Have one ſure Refuge left, and that's to rail.

All Arguments and Reaſons manifeſtly fail here, the Deſerters have taken Care by the Conduct they have diſcover'd ſince, to enervate, to weaken, and indeed to deſtroy every thing that the Art of Man can invent to ſay in their Vindication: We are truly beholding to their Sincerity in this

Part

Part of their Lives; whether they were ever ſincere before I will undertake to affirm for them; but now they might be ſuppos'd to be ſincere, becauſe they have ſo evidently appear'd againſt their own Intereſt: If they had not done this, they might have been at leaſt ſuppoſed to be undiſcover'd, and the World had been left to judge this Way, or that Way, as their Inclination guided them; but by this one Act of taking the *Tories* by the Hand, falling with them into the Unnatural Meaſures, *I mean Unnatural to a Whigg*, of affronting King *George*, dividing his Friends, retarding his Buſineſs, and oppoſing his Intereſt: This leaves the Matter out of Queſtion, and there is no room to ſuggeſt the leaſt Thing in their Favour, unleſs any Man would be ſo kind to them, and come and tell us *R*——— *W*———— is gone diſtracted; that his late Diſtemper was return'd; that it lay in his Head; that he had been delirious for ſome time; that when he talks of King *George* he forgets himſelf, and thinks he is talking of the late Queen, and ſo unwarily, and not knowing what he ſays, abuſes the King moſt notoriouſly; that when he was talking to Sir *W*—— *W*—— *m*, he made a ſtrict Confederacy with him, believing it had been Mr.

Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, and that all the People that were with them were honeſt *Whiggs*; and that when he ſpoke lately with Freedom of a Noble Lord, his Succeſſor in Buſineſs, he forgot himſelf, thought he had been ſpeaking of a Noble Lord his Predeceſſor, who he ſaid with many Additions of good Wiſhes, ought to be hang'd, not beheaded.

Were this his Caſe, it is moſt certain this Gentleman would merit our Pity; but as it is, I ſhall conclude, That I think all that has been ſaid of him and his Friends, and Followers, by the Author of the *Defection conſider'd*, ſtand unſhaken, unconfuted, only cover'd with Filth and Dirt thrown upon it by his Emiſſaries, to try, if poſſible, That they may ſmother Truth, and get his Infamy to be forgotten.

Auro Pulſa, auro venalia jura,
Aurum Lex ſequitur, Mox ſine lege Pudor.
Propert. l. 3.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

I Cannot quit this Second Part thus, without referring back my Readers to the First, and reminding them of what was said there, *Page* 5, as follows, (*viz.*)

" These Mens Proceeding after this vile, " and infamous Manner, has giv'n new " Life to the Cause of *Popery*, and the *Pre-* " *tender* : Hence the *Jacobites*, who began " look on their Game as lost, and think it " in vain any longer to strive against the " Stream, have *Now* their Hopes reviv'd, " and are wonderfully elated ; and ev'ry " where declare, That the *Whiggs* will " do *That* for them, which all their own " Cunning, or Force, cou'd not effect ; " and that, if a sudden Stop be not put " to their *Intestine Jars* (which, they

 " think,

" think, are too far gone to be compos'd ;)
" they will ruin *themſelves*, and the *Cauſe*
" they are engag'd in ; and then, ſay they,
" it can't be doubted, but that we will take
" effectual Care, that neither ſhall get up-
" permoſt again.

To this not one of all the Anſwerers have offer'd a Word ; no not *R* —— *W* —— himſelf, if it be the *R* —— *W* —— we mean, or whoever elſe ; nor can they indeed offer a Word againſt, whether thay take it as a Relation Hiſtorically, or as a Concluſion drawn Rationally ; they cannot have the aſſurance ſo much as to ſuggeſt, that the *Jacobites* and High Party, which, by the way, I muſt eſteem the ſame Party, do not rejoice at the Breaches and Diviſions of the *Whiggs*, and promiſe themſelves Succeſs from the Natural Conſequences of thoſe Diviſions. Do we think the *Jacobite* Party, ſuch weak Politicians, ſo Ignorant in the nature of Parties breaking among themſelves, as not to know that their Cauſe gains all that the other loſes ? Are not they the Stronger by the others Weakneſs ? Are not *Whigg* and *Tory* like the Two Buckets to a Well, of which the full one comes always up while the empty one goes always down, and of which this

is

is particular to the Caſe, that the Hand, that guides above, makes the empty Bucket go down in order to be fill'd ; which would not go down by the Conſequene of its own Weight.

I am as willing to obſerve as any one, how Inſignificant theſe Men grow, ſince their Deſertion, and how more and more ſo every Day, and how even the *Jacobites* themſelves, however they are willing to make uſe of them as TOOLS, yet deſpiſe and contemn them to the laſt degree, when among themſelves ; and it is with inexpreſſible Joy, that every honeſt Man ſees the Strength of the beſt Intereſt riſe, and King *George*'s Friends ſtand fix'd like a Ledge of the Rock in the Ocean, ſupporting one another, and bidding defiance to the Rage of the Waves, though mov'd by the moſt furious Storms, daſhing them back againſt themſelves to their Effectual Confuſion and Diſperſion.

But this muſt be acknowledged to the wiſe Diſpoſitions of Heaven, in aid of a Righteous Cauſe, and of an injur'd Beneficent Soveraign ; ſuch are always the Care of the Almighty, who will daſh in Pieces the Enemies of that Eſtabliſhment which has

has ſo Eminently been of his own ſetting up, and who evidently bleſſes His Majeſty with a Wiſe Deliberate Heart, a Magnanimous Spirit, and an Unſhaken intrepid Reſolution, not to be oppreſs'd by Treaſon, inſulted by Faction, or diſcourag'd by the Numbers or Rage of his ungrateful Servants: He is not afraid to reſent their Behaviour, or at a loſs to know how to humble them; he ſcoms the jeſt of their Political Schemes in which they flatter'd themſelves, that their Defection ſhould oppreſs his Affairs, and oblige him to recall them: He ſets his Royal Feet upon the Neck of their whole Party; bids them turn *Tories*, *Jacobites*, and any thing, and Expect from him at preſent, the Juſt Contempt due to their Treachery, and in due time Puniſhment as they ſhall deſerve it.

FINIS.